

The Press Office, International Department
of CPC Central Committee

SPECIAL ISSUE ON
CHINA'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE NEW ERA



China insight

CHINA IN THE NEW ERA



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Party Building in the New Era

EDITOR'S NOTE



“To meet the people’s desire for a happy life is our mission,” Xi Jinping, then the newly-elected General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, said when members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the 18th CPC Central Committee met the press in November 2012.

In the past decade, China has braved new challenges, blazed new trails, resolved longstanding and complex problems, realized long-sought objectives, made historic achievements in the causes of the Party and the country, and brought socialism with Chinese characteristics into a new era.

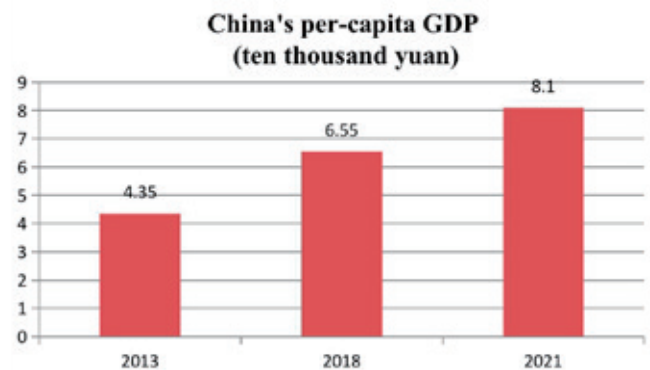
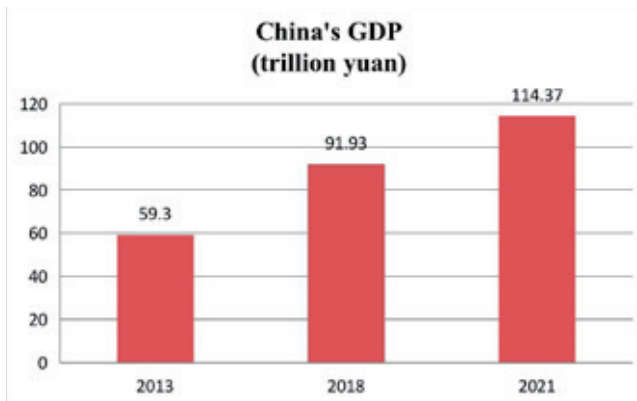
Meeting the people’s desire for a happy life has been the major objective of China’s development over the past decade.

What’s past is prologue. China will now continue to move forward on the path toward achieving its second centenary goal of building a modern socialist country, while people have gained a more developed definition of what constitutes “a happy life.”

This special edition of *China Insight* presents the historic achievements and transformations of the Party and country in the decade since the 18th CPC National Congress.

Economic and Industry Development

Build a Moderately Prosperous Society in all Respects as Scheduled



China's GDP soared from RMB67.9 billion (US\$9.7 billion) in 1952 to RMB101.6 trillion (US\$14.5 trillion) in 2020. As the world's second-largest economy, it accounts for over 17 percent of the global total.

With per-capita GDP rising from less than \$100 in 1952 to over \$10,000 in 2020, China has achieved a historic transformation from a low-income country to an upper-middle-income country.

For years, it has ranked first in the

world in terms of added value in the manufacturing sector and output of over 220 major industrial products. It has also been the world's largest manufacturing country for the past 11 years.

By achieving moderate prosperity in all respects, China has better ensured the economic and political rights of its people. The CPC leads the Chinese people on the socialist path of political advancement with Chinese characteristics. It upholds the unity of the Party's leader-

ship, the people's position as masters of the country, and law-based governance, and is committed to developing whole-process people's democracy. Democracy has thus grown from a set of values into a system, a governance mechanism, and a way of life rooted in the land of China. The Chinese people have become true masters of their country, society and future, and enjoy extensive, full and genuine democracy.

The development of a great socialist culture has reshaped China's national psyche. Chinese people now have richer cultural activities and greater inner strength, and they have changed their outlook in profound and positive ways.

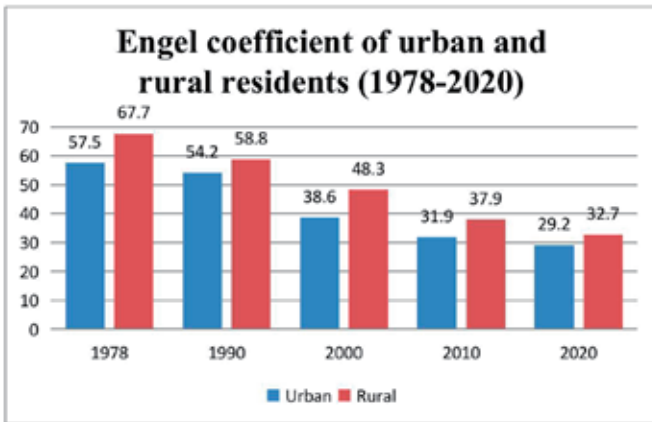
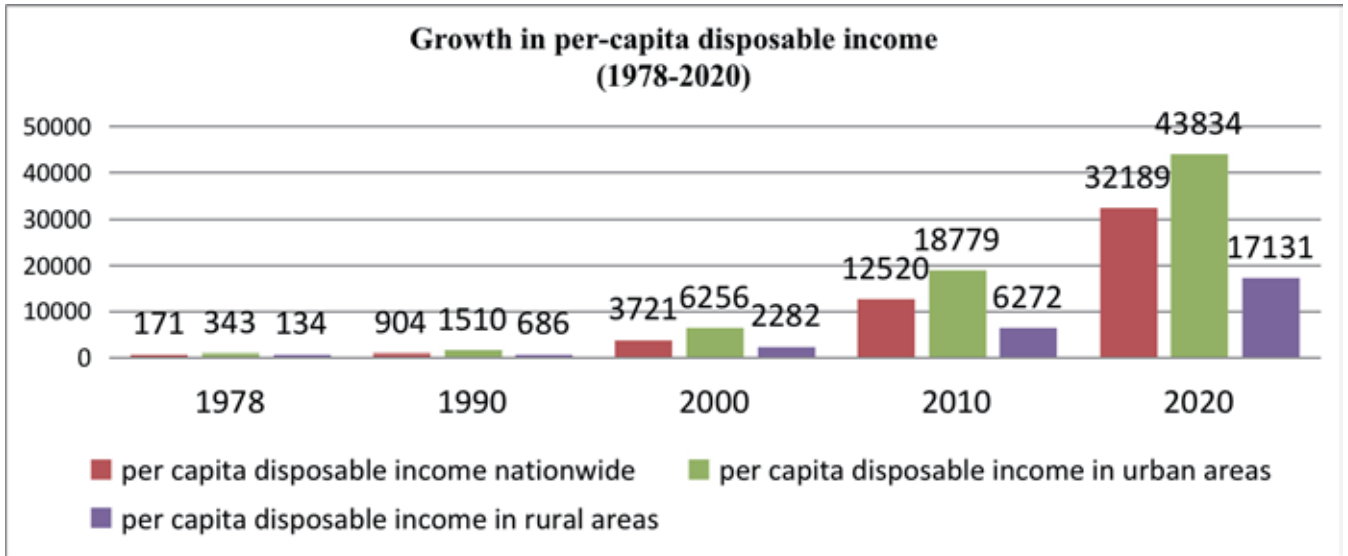
Personal incomes have grown steadily,

with the average per capita disposable income up from RMB171 (US\$24.4) in 1978 to RMB32,189 (US\$4600) in 2020. Quality of life has improved, with the Engel coefficient of urban residents down from 57.5 percent in 1978 to 29.2 percent in 2020, and that of rural residents down from 67.7 percent to 32.7 percent.

The CPC has adopted a basic national policy of resource conservation and environmental protection, and worked hard to build a Beautiful China. Its endeavors have made the skies bluer, the lands greener, and the waters more lucid across the vast and beautiful landscape of the country, and added more green touches to the planet that is home to us all. **CI**

On this special occasion, it is my honor to declare on behalf of the Party and the people that through the continued efforts of the whole Party and the entire nation, we have realized the first centenary goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. This means that we have brought about a historic resolution to the problem of absolute poverty in China, and we are now marching with confident strides toward the second centenary goal of building China into a great modern socialist country in all respects. This is a great and glorious accomplishment for the Chinese nation, the Chinese people, and the Communist Party of China!

—Excerpts from the Speech at a Ceremony Marking the Centenary of the Communist Party of China on July 1, 2021



China Mobile staffs are setting up a 5G base station at a camp of Mount Qomolangma at 6,500 meters above sea level, on May 21, 2020 (XINHUA)



Aerial photo taken on April 15, 2022 shows a view of Shanghai's Yangshan Port in east China (XINHUA)



Farmers are live-streaming at a watermelon festival event held in Rongjiang County, Guizhou Province on July 15, 2022 (XINHUA)



A child makes a phone call in front of a solar photovoltaic panel in Zhaosu County, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region on January 26, 2022 (XINHUA)

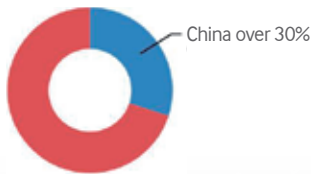
Economic Growth

Industry Development

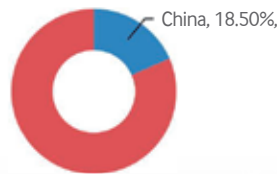
China's manufacturing value-added output has ranked first in the world for many years.

The output of various industrial products ranks first in the world, and for many consecutive years, China has ranked as the world's largest manufacturing country, the largest country in trade in goods, the second-largest country in service trade, the second-largest country in commodity consumption, and the second-largest country in foreign exchange reserves.

Average contribution to global economic growth in the past decade



In 2021 alone, China's GDP accounted for



China's urbanization rate (2000-2021)



The operation site of the intelligent production workshop of the Great Wall Motor's Chongqing Yongchuan Plant in September, 2022 (XINHUA)

China's **gross domestic product (GDP)** expanded at an average annual growth rate of **6.6 percent** from 2013 to 2021, higher than the growth pace of **2.6 percent** for the global economy and **3.7 percent** for developing economies.



In 2021 alone, China's economic aggregate accounted for **18.5 percent** of the world's total after currency translation based on average annual exchange rates, the second-largest in the world and up **7.2 percentage points** from 2012.

China's **average contribution to global economic growth** exceeded **30 percent** during the 2013-21 period, ranking first across the world.

In 2021, China's **all-personnel labor productivity** grew by **80.3 percent** compared with that of 2012.

In 2021, **China's urbanization rate of permanent population** reached **64.72 percent**.



The country's **per-capita GDP** hit **80,976 yuan** (about \$ 11,684) last year, surging **69.7 percent** from 2012 after deducting the price factor.

The country rose to **12th** place on the Global Innovation Index 2021, up from 34th in 2012, according to the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Over the past decade, China has seen **a better economic structure and more coordinated growth**, as final consumption expenditure contributed **65.4 percent** to the 2021 economic expansion. It is up **10 percentage points** from 2012, and the added value of the manufacturing sector jumped **74.3 percent** during the same period.



The total value of China's goods and services trade reached **\$ 6.9 trillion** in 2021, continuing to rank No.1 globally.

China has also pursued more inclusive growth, aiming to make achievements that benefit all. From 2013 to 2020, China had lifted **98.99 million rural residents living below the current poverty line** out of absolute poverty.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, China has created **1.3 billion new urban jobs** and created the **world's largest social security system**.

(Source: *National Bureau of Statistics*)

New Development Dynamic



Over the past decade, China has seen a better economic structure and more coordinated growth, as **final consumption expenditure** contributed **65.4 percent** to the 2021 economic expansion. It is up **10 percentage points** from 2012, and the **added value of the manufacturing sector** jumped **74.3 percent** during the same

period.

On the green development front, China's accumulative afforestation area amounted to approximately **59.44 million hectares** from 2013 to 2021.



(Source: National Bureau of Statistics)

We will ground our efforts in the new development stage, follow the new development philosophy, foster a new development paradigm and strive to achieve high-quality development. China will continue to pursue its opening up against higher standards, develop new systems for a higher-standard open economy, and continue to foster a market- and law-based and internationalized business environment.

—Except from the Keynote Speech by Xi Jinping at the Opening Ceremony of the BRICS Business Forum on June 22, 2022.



A section of the Liyang-Ningde Expressway, connecting Liyang of Jiangsu Province and Ningde of Fujian Province, under construction on July 26, 2022 (XINHUA)



A train on display at an industry-themed entertainment park in Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province, on July 29, 2020 (XINHUA)



A bullet train runs through the Juyongguan Tunnel of the Beijing-Zhangjiakou High-Speed Railway in Beijing on October 6, 2020 (XINHUA)



Before (1998) and after (2008) of the Sanduizi forest plantation area, Panzhihua, Sichuan Province, the heart of China's Natural Forest Protection Project (XINHUA)

Coordinated Regional Development

China is a vast country with a huge population and remarkable regional differences, and its eastern regions are more developed. The government has exerted great efforts to boost the economic growth of its less developed regions.

In 2021, central China's GDP was **25 trillion yuan** (\$3.6 trillion), an increase of **13.5 trillion yuan** (\$1.93 trillion) since 2012, and its share of the national GDP was **22 percent**, up from **21.3 percent** in 2012.

In 2021, western China's GDP was **24 trillion yuan** (\$3.43 trillion), an increase of **13.3 trillion yuan** (\$1.9 trillion), and it took **21.1 percent** of the national GDP, up from **19.6 percent** in 2012.

Eastern China's per-capita GDP was **1.53 times** central China's GDP in 2021, dropping from **1.69 times** in 2012. Eastern China's per-capita GDP shrank from **1.87 times** western China's GDP in 2012 to **1.68 times** in 2021.

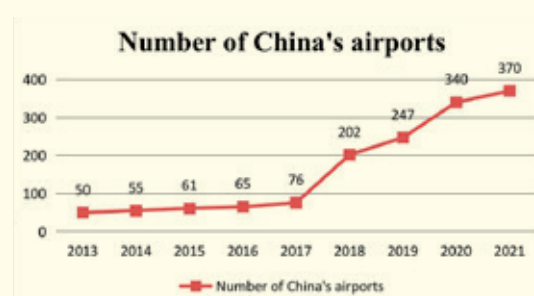
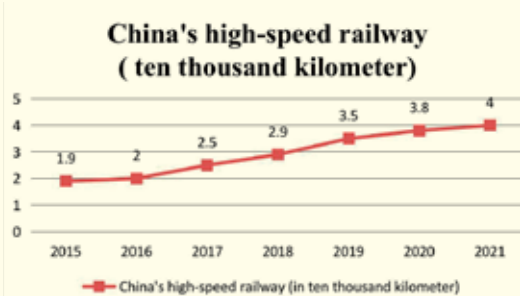
The total length of railways in operation in central and western China is now approximately



90,000 kilometers, nearly **60 percent** of the country's total.

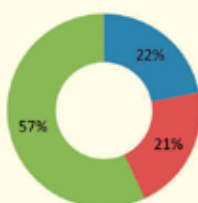
In recent years, China has unveiled multiple plans to facilitate regional development, such as plans for the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the development of the Yangtze Economic Belt, the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and the ecological conservation and high-quality development of the Yellow River basin.

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)



GDP ratio of central, western, and east China in 2021

■ central China ■ western China ■ east China



Total length of railways in operation

■ central and western China ■ east China

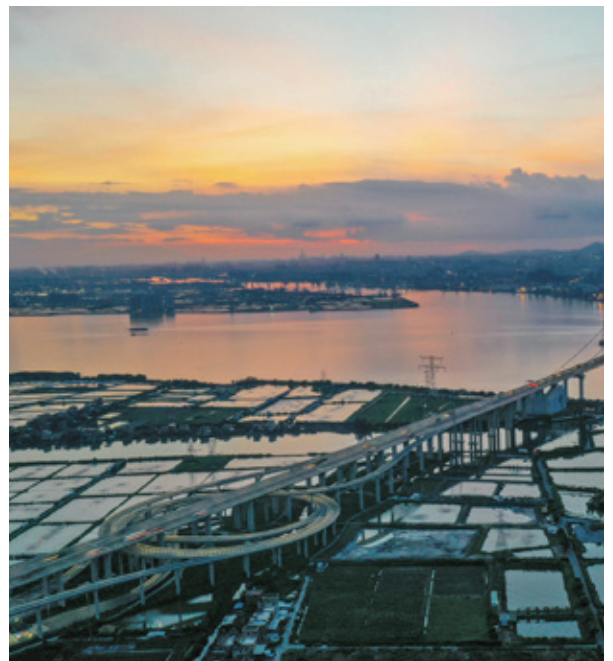




A cruise ship sails along the Hebei section of the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal on June 24, 2022 (XINHUA)



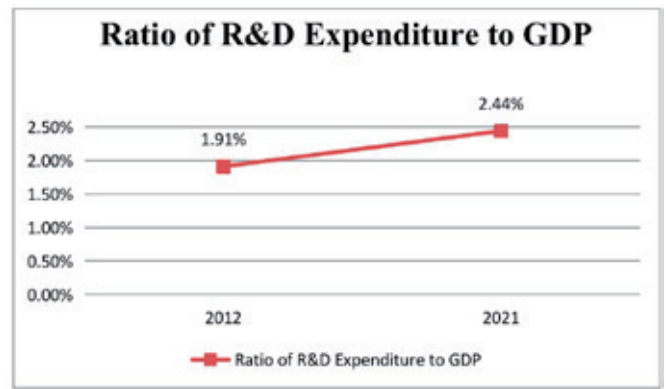
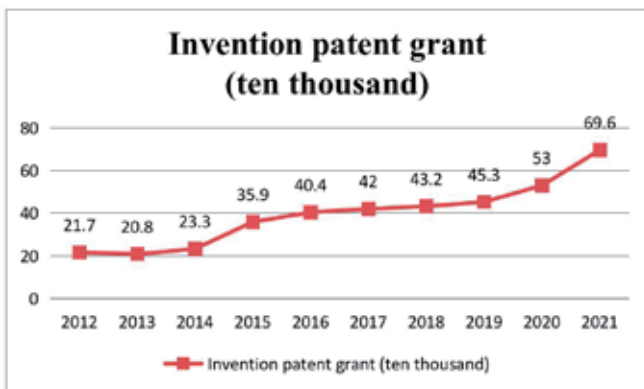
The Xiongan Railway Station of the Beijing-Xiongan intercity railway in Xiongan New Area, Hebei Province, on February 23, 2021 (XINHUA)



Nansha Bridge, part of the Pearl River Estuary Cross Sea and Cross River Passages in the Greater Bay Area, on June 29, 2022 (XINHUA)

Pursuing Innovation-driven Development Strategies to Build a Country Strong in Science and Technology

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2012, China has witnessed profound and historic progress in its science, technology and innovation sectors.



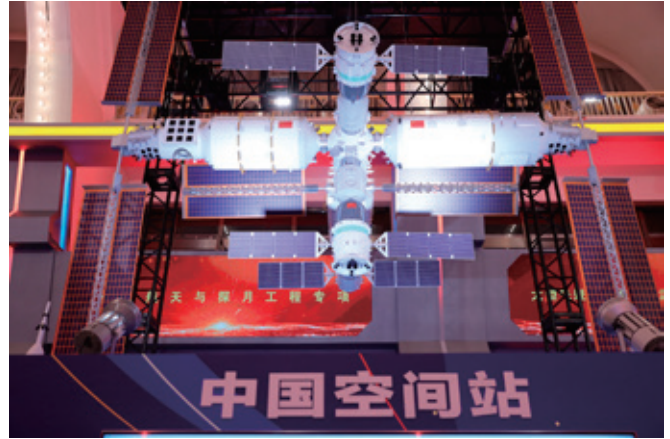
A visitor experiences VR driving at an exhibition of China's major scientific accomplishments during the 13th Five-Year Plan period (2016-2020) in Beijing on October 21, 2021 (XINHUA)



The lunar soil brought back by China's moon mission at an exhibition of China's major scientific accomplishments during the 13th Five-Year Plan period (2016-2020) in Beijing on October 21, 2021 (XINHUA)



Visitors view a 600 kph high-speed maglev train at an exhibition of China's major scientific accomplishments during the 13th Five-Year Plan period (2016-2020) in Beijing on October 21, 2021 (XINHUA)



A Chinese space station model on display at an exhibition of China's major scientific accomplishments during the 13th Five-Year Plan period (2016-20) in Beijing on October 21, 2021 (XINHUA)



Staff members showcase a magnetic resonance imaging system machine at an exhibition of China's major scientific accomplishments during the 13th Five-Year Plan period (2016-2020) in Beijing on October 21, 2021 (XINHUA)



A staff member showing rice grown at an unmanned plant factory at an exhibition of China's major scientific accomplishments during the 13th Five-Year Plan period (2016-2020) in Beijing on October 21, 2021 (XINHUA)



Manned submersibles on display at an exhibition of China's major scientific accomplishments during the 13th Five-Year Plan period (2016-2020) in Beijing on October 21, 2021 (XINHUA)



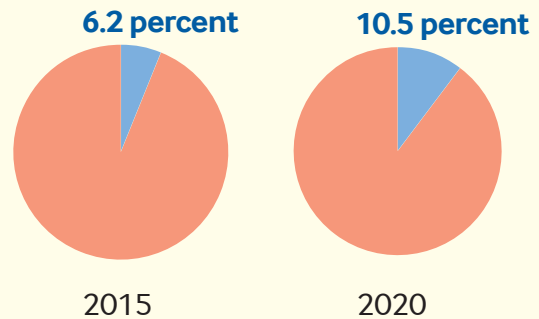
Visitors at an exhibition of China's major scientific accomplishments during the 13th Five-Year Plan period (2016-2020) in Beijing on October 21, 2021 (XINHUA)

China's ranking in the Global Innovation Index rose from **34th** in 2012 to **12th** in 2021. China's research and development (R&D) spending grew from **1.03 trillion yuan** (\$150 billion) in 2012 to **2.79 trillion yuan** (\$400 billion) in 2021. The ratio of total national R&D expenditures to GDP also saw significant increase, jumping from **1.91 percent** in 2012 to **2.44 percent** last year.



China has made numerous breakthroughs in core technologies over the last decade. Some notable examples include new instruments for China's manned space missions, new scientific satellites, and new deep-sea exploration equipment. Moreover, China is a global front-runner in condensed matter physics, nanomaterials, stem cell research and molecular science.

The ratio of China's scientifically literate population rose from **6.2 percent** in 2015 to **10.5 percent** by 2020.



China's Central Bank has established a re-lending facility worth **200 billion yuan** (about US\$30.47 billion) to boost scientific and technological innovation.

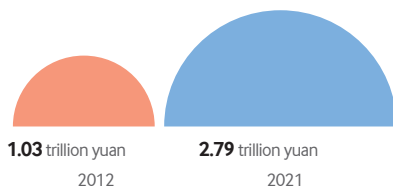
The R&D input of firms listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange's sci-tech innovation board, commonly known as the STAR market, reached **85.24 billion yuan** (about US\$12.7 billion) in 2021, up **29 percent** year on year.

(Source: CHINA SCIO)

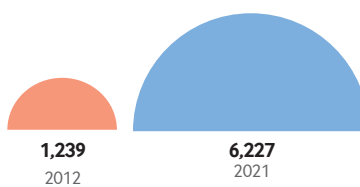
Major science and technology indicators

(Source: Ministry of Science and Technology)

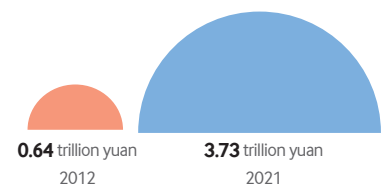
Gross domestic R&D spending



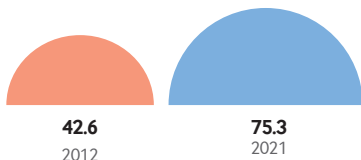
Number of tech business incubator



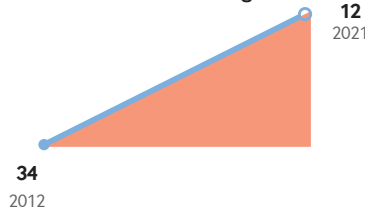
Technology contract value



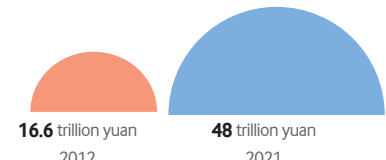
Number of R&D personnel per 10,000 employees



Global innovation index ranking



Revenue of national high-tech parks



Coordinating COVID-19 Response with Economic and Social Development

China's gross domestic product (GDP) expanded 2.3 percent year on year in 2020, exceeding the 100-trillion-yuan (about \$14.28 trillion) threshold for the first time. That makes China the only major economy to post growth in 2020.

China's infection rate and death rate during the COVID-19 pandemic have been among the lowest in the world.

Average life expectancy, a key gauge of the health level of a country's residents, reached 78.2 years in China in 2021. **CI**

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)



Examiners are preparing for the college entrance examination at the Middle School Affiliated with China Agricultural University on June 5, 2022 (XINHUA)



A staff member unloads China-aided medical supplies at Wattay International Airport in Vientiane, Laos, on March 29, 2020 (XINHUA)

China exported **224.2 billion** masks between March and late December 2020 to assist the international community in the fight against COVID-19. Among the exported masks, **65 billion** were for medical usage.



China exported **773 million** medical protective suits and **2.92 billion** pairs of surgical gloves during the same period to protect disease control personnel in the global fight against COVID-19.

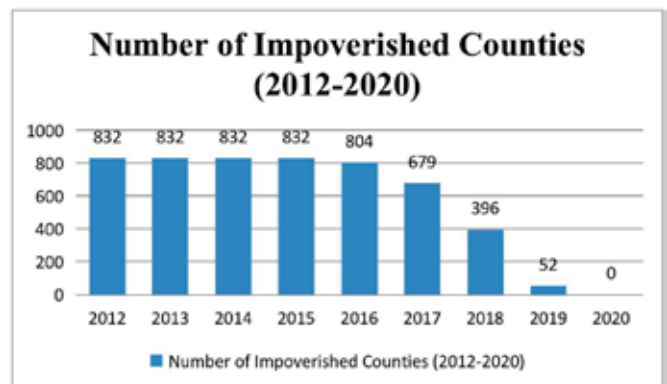
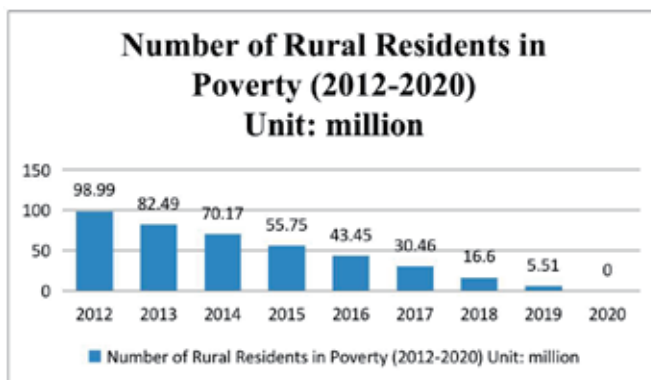
China also exported **1.08 billion** nucleic acid testing kits to provide support for COVID-19 testing worldwide and **271,000** ventilators in 2020.



(Source: General Administration of Customs)

Improving the People's Livelihood

Poverty Alleviation



The 98.99 million people in rural areas who were living below the current poverty threshold all shook off poverty; all the 128,000 impoverished villages and 832 designated poor counties got rid of absolute poverty.

Since the reform and opening up, more than 770 million of China's rural population living below the current poverty line have been raised from poverty, accounting for more than 70 percent of the global total over the same period according to the World Bank's international

poverty standard.

Nine-year compulsory education is now available to all children from rural poor households, and the completion rate in 2020 was 94.8%.

The per-capita disposable income of the rural poor increased from 6,079 yuan in 2013 to 12,588 yuan in 2020, up by 11.6% per annum on average.

By late 2020, impoverished areas had gained 1.1 million km of reconstructed highways and 35,000 km of new railways; all villages, townships and towns in pover-

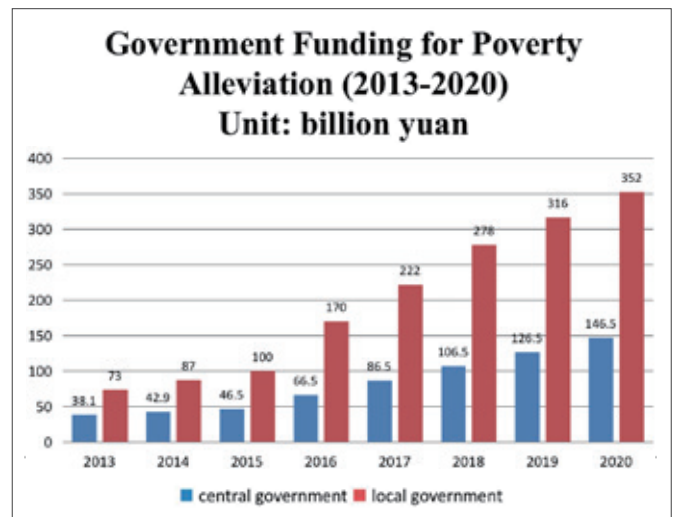
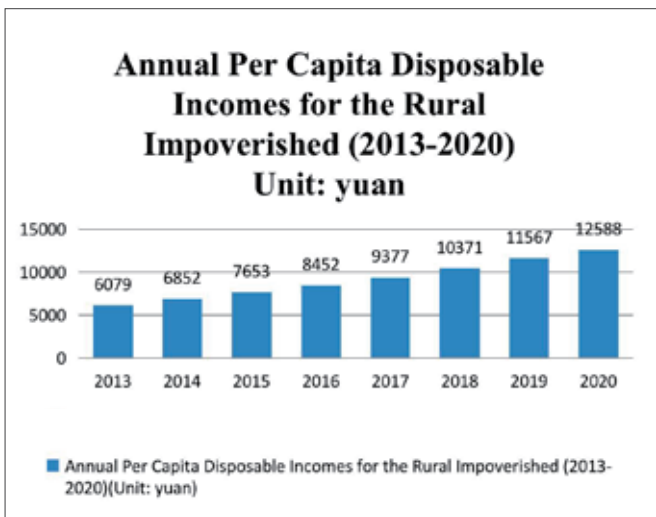
ty-stricken areas with the right conditions were accessible by paved roads and provided with bus and mail routes, which facilitated more economic development.

Some 19.36 million impoverished people have been covered by rural subsistence allowances or extreme poverty relief funds, and 60.98 million by basic pension schemes for rural and non-

working urban residents, achieving nearly 100-percent coverage.

Since 2013, more than 3 million first Party secretaries and resident working team members have been selected and dispatched to carry out targeted poverty alleviation. **CI**

(Source: *Poverty Alleviation: China's Experience and Contribution*)



All regional poverty has been eliminated, and the arduous task of eradicating absolute poverty has been completed, representing yet another astounding achievement. This is a great and glorious success for the Chinese people, the CPC, and the Chinese nation.

—Except from Xi Jinping's Speech at the National Conference to Review the Fight against Poverty and Commend Outstanding Individuals and Groups on February 25, 2021

Lankao County, Henan Province

Lankao County is located in the east of Henan Province in central China, with an area of 1,116 square km and a total population of 830,000. It was identified as a key county for poverty alleviation and development at the national level in 2002. It was designated a key county in the adjoining poverty-stricken areas of Dabie Mountain in 2011. In 2014, there were 115 poor villages in Lankao, with about 77,000 people living below the poverty line, and the incidence of poverty was 10 percent. In February 2017, Lankao was officially taken off the list of poor counties, becoming one of the first poor counties in China to be delisted.



Old look of Nanlizhuang Village, Lankao County (File)



Teenagers in Nanlizhuang Village, Lankao County are exercising and entertaining in the community square, in 2017 (dahebao.cn)

Dulongjiang Township, Yunnan Province

The Dulong are a mountain-dwelling ethnic group in southwest China. It is one of the least populous of China's 55 minority nationalities. It is also called a direct-transition ethnic group because the Dulong people didn't bid farewell to primitive living until the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 and have since directly stepped into the socialist society. Most Dulong people live in Dulongjiang Township, where an inhospitable mountainous terrain had hindered the town's development for decades. After years of efforts, the Dulong ethnic group shook off absolute poverty in 2018.



Before 1949, Dulong people needed to climb a ladder to get out (File)



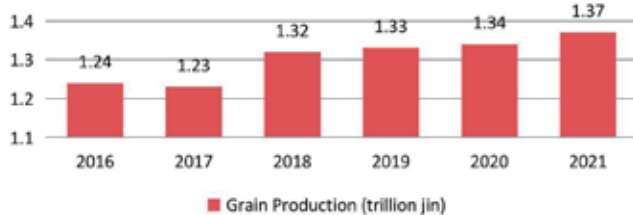
Li Yongming, a Dulong youth, is going out with his grandmother to the mountains to cut pigweed on October 31, 2020 (XINHUA)

Rural Revitalization

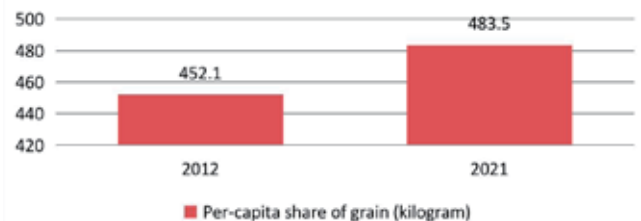
Rural revitalization is a great plan, and we must work hard to execute it.

—Excerpts from Xi's speech at the third group study session of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee on January 30, 2018

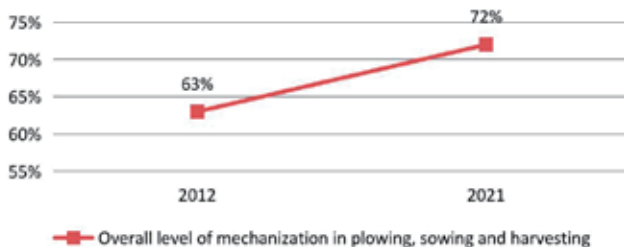
**Grain Production
(trillion jin)**



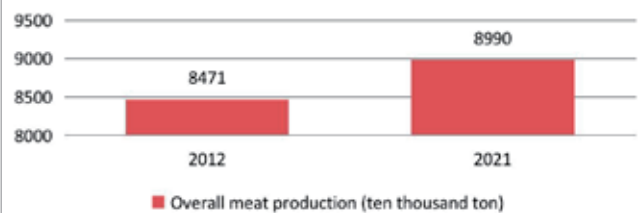
**Per-capita share of grain
(kilogram)**



**Overall level of mechanization
in plowing, sowing and harvesting**



**Overall meat production
(ten thousand ton)**



Grain production capacity has increased steadily, with grain output exceeding 1.3 trillion jin (about 650 billion kilograms) for seven consecutive years and reaching another 100-billion-jin threshold in the past decade. Grain output in 2021 hit a record high of around 1.37 trillion jin.

Advances in agricultural science and technology have contributed to 61 percent of agricultural production.

Rural living environments have seen remarkable improvement, with more than 70 percent of rural households

now having access to sanitary toilets.

The rural governance model based on self-governance, rule of law, and rule of virtue, is improving. Primary-level Party organizations in rural communities are playing a more crucial role, and cultural and ethical progress in rural areas has occurred.

In 2021, the per-capita disposable income for rural residents was 18,931 yuan (US\$2,704), more than twice that in 2012, with their working conditions and living standards greatly improved.



A farmer drives a piece of farming machinery to harvest rice at a family farm in Jiutai District of Changchun, northeast China's Jilin Province, on September 20, 2022 (XINHUA)



Villagers sort chili peppers in Donglang Township of Congjiang County, southwest China's Guizhou Province, on September 15, 2022 (XINHUA)

Grain output in 2021 hit a record high of around 1.37 trillion jin, and the per-capita share of grain reached 483 kilograms, above the international food security threshold of 400 kilograms.

More than 97 percent of agricultural products have met the quality and safety standards during routine monitoring, and a growing number of green and high-quality agricultural products can

be found in ordinary Chinese households.

More than 54 percent of cropland is effectively irrigated. A total of 900 million mu (60 million hectares) of high-standard cropland has been added, with a group of modernized irrigation facilities put in place.

Advances in agricultural science and technology have contributed to 61 per-

cent of agricultural production. We have built 50 modern agrotechnology systems at the national level and set up 47 national laboratories as well as 100 agriculture-related scientific observation and experiment stations.

The overall level of mechanization in plowing, sowing and harvesting has exceeded 72 percent, and for wheat production has exceeded 97 percent, realizing mechanization in almost the entire wheat production process. **CI**

(Source: CHINA SCIO)



Upper: Farmers applying pesticide with a hand-made device in the suburbs of Luoyang City in Henan in the 1950s

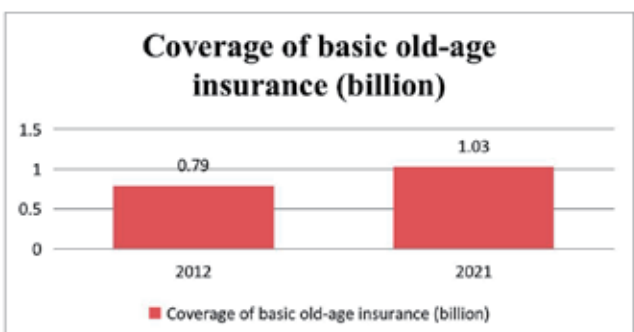
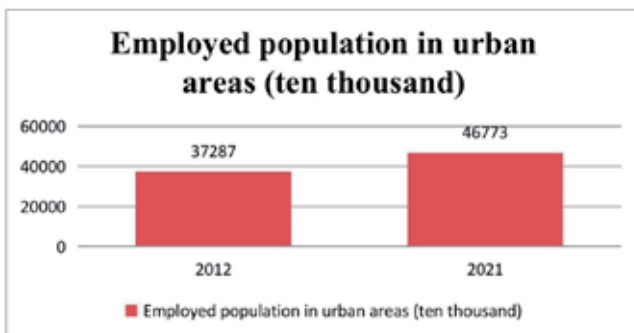


Bottom: A staff member controls an unmanned aerial vehicle to spray pesticide in Wude Town of Wenxian County in Henan on April 25, 2018

Employment and Social Security

China has built the world's largest social security system.

—Excerpts from Xi's speech at a joint group meeting with national political advisors from the sectors of agriculture and welfare and social security during the Fifth Session of the 13th CPPCC National Committee in Beijing on March 6, 2022



Over the past decade, China's social security system has entered the fast lane and become the largest in the world, with distinctive Chinese characteristics and comprehensive functions thanks to unremitting efforts.

The employment structure has been constantly improved, and the tertiary industry has provided more jobs, seeing an increase from 36 percent of all jobs in 2012 to 48 percent in 2021.

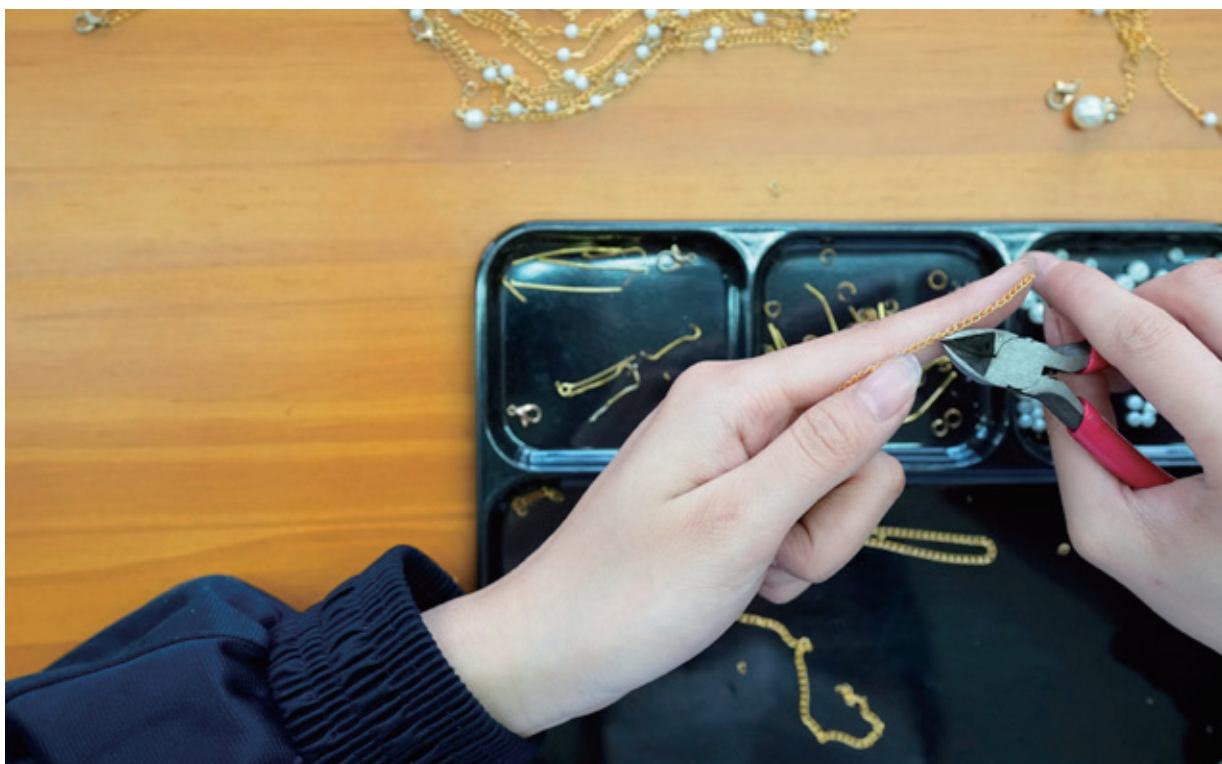
The lifelong vocational skills training system was established, and the number of skilled workers has increased to more than 200 million.

The comprehensive public employment service system has been improved, providing employment and business startup services and support for tens of millions of employers and workers every year. **CI**

(Source: CHINA SCIO)



Job seekers learn about employment opportunities at a job fair in Beijing on April 25, 2018 (XINHUA)



A hearing-impaired student learns jewelry processing at Shaanxi Urban Economy School in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, on May 13, 2022 (XINHUA)



A senior celebrates his birthday at a nursing home in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, on January 18, 2020 (XINHUA)

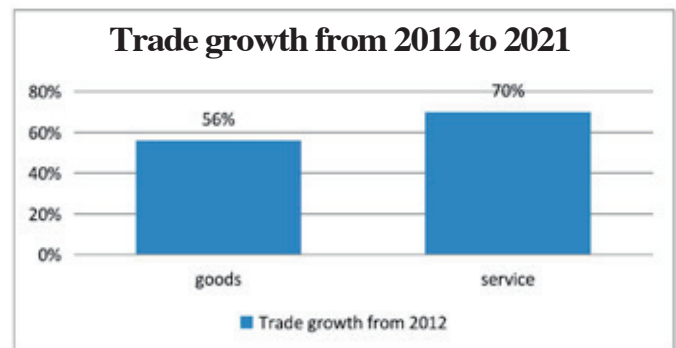
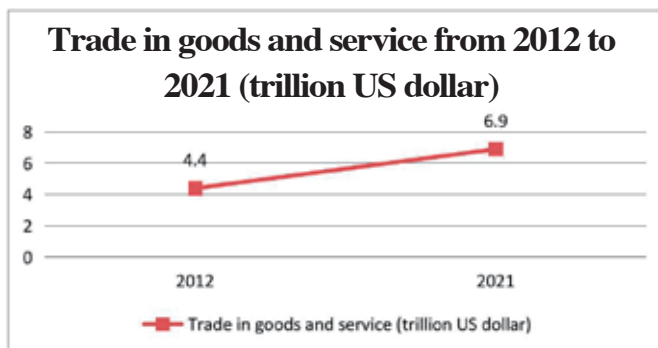


Students enjoy their lunch at a school canteen in Huaying City, Sichuan Province, on October 19, 2021 (XINHUA)

Opening Up

Foreign Investment and Foreign Trade

Absorbing Foreign Investment, Developing Foreign Trade



China's two-way investment ranked among the highest in the world, as the country attracted 1.15 trillion yuan (\$164 billion) in foreign investment in 2021, up 62.9 percent from 2012.

Foreign investment in China has ranked second for four years in a row since 2017. China's outbound investment has ranked among the top three in the world.

From 2013 to 2021, China's direct investment in countries along the Belt and Road totaled \$161.3 billion, while 32,000

enterprises were established in China by these countries, with a combined investment of \$71.2 billion.

In 2013, China released the first pilot free trade zone negative list for foreign investment. The number of restrictive measures on the list was reduced from 190 to 27 today. In 2016, the negative list was expanded nationwide. The number of restricted items decreased from 93 to 31. In 2020, China implemented a foreign investment law and thus launched a new system to manage foreign investment.



A visitor learns more about local products at the exhibition area of Uzbekistan, guest country of honor, at the Sixth Silk Road International Exposition in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, on August 14, 2022 (XINHUA)



Freight trains at the Nairobi Station of the Chinese-built Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway in Kenya on November 17, 2021 (XINHUA)



Workers assemble a car body at a workshop of BelGee, a joint venture between the Government of Belarus and Chinese carmaker Geely, in Belarus, on December 1, 2018 (XINHUA)

The volume of China's foreign trade in goods has increased from 24.4 trillion yuan (\$3.6 trillion) in 2012 to 39.1 trillion yuan (\$5.6 trillion) in 2021, up by 14.7 trillion yuan, further consolidating China's role as the world's largest goods trading country.

China has remained the world's largest goods trading country for five consecutive years since 2017.

The number of enterprises dealing in imports and exports in China increased by 1.7 times in the past decade.

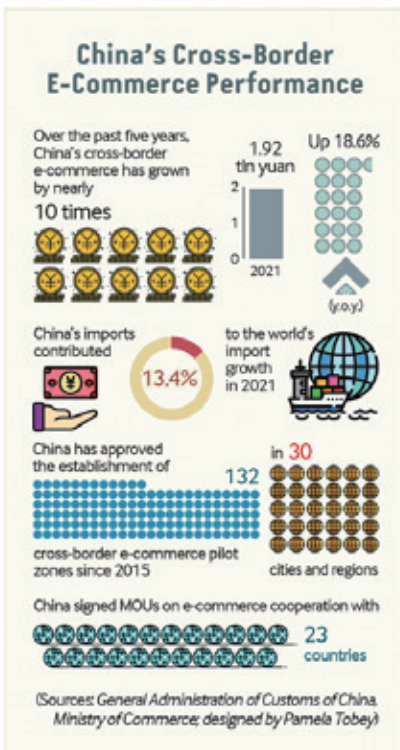
From 2013 to 2021, the annual trade volume between China and countries along the Belt and Road expanded from

\$1.04 trillion to \$1.8 trillion, marking an increase of 73 percent

In 2021, China's trade in goods reached \$6.05 trillion and trade in services surpassed \$800 billion, up 56 and 70 percent, respectively, from 2012.

The trade structure has been optimized. In 2021, the proportion of emerging markets, central and western regions, private enterprises, and general trade in exports increased by 6.2, 5.9, 20.1 and 12.7 percentage points, respectively, from 2012.

Trade in knowledge-intensive services increased by 122.1 percent compared with 2012 and the deficit in trade in



The Qingdao Port on September 14, 2022 (XINHUA)



The booth of Swiss brand Nestlé at the 4th China International Import Expo (CIIE) in China's Shanghai on November 9, 2021 (XINHUA)

services hit a record low in the past 10 years.

Imports and exports via cross-border e-commerce grew nearly 10 times in five years and the market procurement trade export volume rose sevenfold in seven years.

The number of documents required for imports and exports was reduced from 86 to 41. The overall time needed for customs clearance has been reduced by more than half over the past four years.

The establishment of platforms for opening up has been advanced. China has promoted the innovative development of integrated bonded areas. Currently, there are 156 such areas nationwide.

The number of China's free trade agreements almost doubled in the past decade, from 10 to 19. At the same time, the share of China's trade volume with free trade partners in the country's total trade volume increased from 17 to 35 percent in 2021.

From 2013 to 2021, more than 100 kinds of quality agri-food products entered the Chinese market.

The trade volume between China and BRI countries accounted for 29.7 percent of China's total foreign trade in 2021, from 25 percent in 2013.

China has held four successful sessions of the CIIE, with deals totaling \$272.27 billion. **CI**

(Source: CHINA SCIO)



Construction site (drone photo) of the Danzhou section of Hainan's round-the-island tourist highway on July 23, 2022 (XINHUA)

Trade and Investment Facilitation

Since 2013, when the first pilot Free Trade Zone (FTZ) was established in Shanghai, China has established 21 pilot FTZs, from which 278 advances in institutional innovation have been expanded nationwide.

Covering less than 0.4 percent of China's total land area, the 21 pilot FTZs contributed 17.3 percent to national exports and imports and attracted 18.5 percent of China's total foreign investment.

Since its initial construction in 2018, the Hainan Free Trade Port has released more than 120 achievements in institutional innovation.

In 2021, China introduced the first negative list for cross-border trade in services in Hainan. **CI**

(Source: CHINA SCIO)



The Nansha area of the China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone on June 16, 2022 (XINHUA)

Global Governance

Belt and Road Initiative

The number of China-Europe freight train services surged by 18 percent year on year in August, hitting a record-high 1,585 trips, according to the China State Railway Group Co. Ltd.

About 154,000 20-foot equivalent units (TEU) of goods were shipped through the freight trains in August, up 19 percent from a year ago, according to the company.

During the first eight months, the number of China-Europe freight train trips rose 5 percent year on year to 10,575. The trains transported a total of 1.02 million TEU of goods, an increase of

China-Europe Railway
Express made
59436
trips till September
22, 2022, visiting over
200
cities in
24
countries.

6 percent from a year ago.

From 2013 to 2021, annual trade volume between China and countries along the Belt and Road increased from \$1.04 trillion to \$1.8 trillion, growing by 73 percent.

The trade routes have been steadily facilitated, with the China-Europe Railway Express completing over 50,000 services and reaching more than 180 cities across 23 European countries.

The construction of a free trade zone network covering Belt and Road countries has been accelerated, with seven free trade agreements signed with 13



People board a train of the Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway at Ngong Station in Kenya, on March 25, 2022 (XINHUA)



Aerial photo taken on July 13, 2022 shows the Nam Ou 1 hydropower plant of the Nam Ou River Cascade Hydropower Project in Luang Prabang, Laos (XINHUA)



Fishing boats berth in the bay at Gwadar port in southwest Pakistan's Gwadar, on January 29, 2018 (XINHUA)

countries along the Belt and Road.

From 2013 to 2021, China's direct investment in countries along the Belt and Road totaled \$161.3 billion, while 32,000 enterprises were established in China by these countries, with a combined investment of \$71.2 billion.

By late 2021, Chinese enterprises have invested \$43.08 billion in overseas economic and trade cooperation zones established in countries along the Belt and Road, creating 346,000 local jobs and playing a crucial role in pushing international capacity cooperation.

From 2013 to 2021, China signed new contracts worth about \$1.08 trillion with countries along the Belt and Road for engineering projects in trans-

portation, electricity and other areas, with a \$728.6-billion business volume completed.

The bilateral economic and trade mechanisms have been improved continuously, with over 100 mechanisms established to promote unimpeded trade, investment cooperation, service trade and e-commerce cooperation.

The platforms for opening up, represented by large-scale exhibitions and forums, have enjoyed robust development, with four sessions of the CIIE, the China-ASEAN Expo, China-Eurasia Expo, China-CEEC Expo, and China-Africa Economic and Trade Expo successfully held. **CI**

(Source: *Xinhua News Agency, China SCIO*)

Global Development Initiative

We must get a good grasp of the overarching development trend in the world, firm up confidence, and act in unison and with great motivation to promote global development and foster a development paradigm featuring benefits for all, balance, coordination, inclusiveness, win-win cooperation and common prosperity.

—Excerpts from Remarks by Chinese President Xi Jinping at the High-level Dialogue on Global Development on June 24, 2022



Aerial photo shows an electric multiple unit (EMU) train of the China-Laos Railway crossing a bridge over Yuanjiang River in southwest China's Yunnan Province, on December 3, 2021 (XINHUA)

Since its inception one year ago, the GDI has received warm responses from the international community, with more than 100 countries expressing their sup-

port to date.

In January, the Group of Friends of the GDI was launched at the United Nations, and over 60 countries have joined the



A staff member of Sidal Pharmaceutical Group checks the production of its COVID-19 vaccine in Constantine, Algeria, on September 29, 2021 (XINHUA)

group so far.

In January, China launched Phase III of the FAO-China South-South Cooperation Trust Fund with a total amount of \$50 million, providing considerable resources for international cooperation in poverty reduction and food security.

In February, the China-Pacific Island Countries Climate Action Cooperation Center was inaugurated to support



Samoan women in full traditional dress wait to present customary garlands to tourists in Apia, capital of Samoa, on October 21, 2019 (XINHUA)

relevant countries in enhancing their capacity to cope with climate change and carry out relevant studies.

In March, under the GDI framework, China co-organized a seminar program with the UN Office for South-South Cooperation. The program has trained over 1,000 people from nearly 100 countries in cross-border e-commerce.

In addition, China has also increased vaccine and medicine supply to developing countries, set up various platforms for the sharing of development knowledge and experience, and channeled more resources toward development assistance.

A list of 32 related outcomes was released after the High-level Dialogue on Global Development. **CI**

(Source: Xinhua News Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Cultural Progress

Public Cultural Services

Cultural Projects to Benefit the Public

By late 2021,



2,542 radio and television broadcasting agencies



3,215 public libraries



3,316 cultural centers



6,183 museums



over **40,000** townships (sub-district)



cultural stations



570,000 village-level cultural service centers

580,000 farmer libraries

So far, all public libraries, cultural centers, art galleries, cultural stations, and most museums have opened their doors to the public for free.

(Source: Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee)

Cultural Products and Services



In 2021

the number of licensed readers in public libraries nationwide **103 million**

the public cultural service institutes served more than **800 million** people

museums across the country hosted **36,000** exhibitions and **320,000** educational activities,

receiving nearly **800 million** visitors



(Source: Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee)

Public Cultural Activities

Currently, China has more than **450,000** public cultural performance troupes, **50%** the number in 2012.



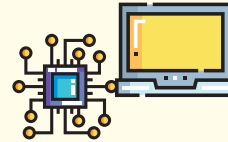
(Source: Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee)

Digital Public Cultural Projects

In the past 10 years, China has provided **3,844** TB of digital resources including e-books and videos,



equaling the total amount of digital resources from **10** provincial-level libraries



(Source: Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee)

Excellent Cultural Works

China has created excellent cultural works such as the film *The Battle at Lake Changjin*, the TV series *The Age of Awakening* and *Minning Town*, which all went viral following their release. China has also produced the largest number of books, TV series and animations worldwide. The scale of its film market has broken several records, with its number of films screened and box office returns both ranking first in the world.



Moviegoers pose in front of a giant poster of *The Battle at Lake Changjin* inside a cinema in Kunming, Yunnan Province, on October 1, 2021 (XINHUA)

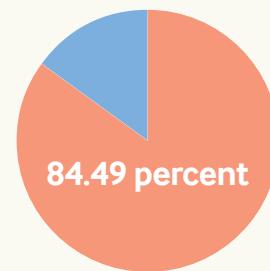


Moviegoers enter a cinema in Shanghai on July 8, 2022 (XINHUA)



Total box office in China in 2021

47.3 billion yuan



Domestically-produced films

39.9 billion yuan, accounting for **84.49 percent** of the total



China featured **82,248 theater** screens, the most in the world.

(Source: China Film Administration)

Major Cultural Projects

China has built the Museum of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the National Archives of Publications and Culture. The country has further created national parks under themed on the Great Wall, Grand Canal, Long March, Yellow River and Yangtze River, and developed cultural programs such as the Library for National Rejuvenation, the third edition of the Encyclopedia of China and the new edition of the General History of China.



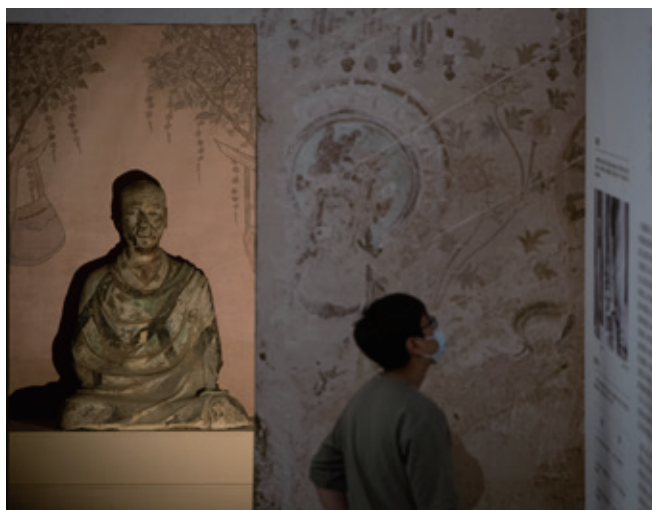
People visit the Museum of the CPC in Beijing on July 15, 2021 (XINHUA)



An interior view of the National Archives of Publications and Culture in Beijing on July 23, 2022 (XINHUA)



A summertime view of the Mutianyu section of the Great Wall in Beijing on July 10, 2022 (XINHUA)



A visitor views a sculpture from the Dunhuang Grottoes at the *Ten Thousand Miles and a Thousand Years* exhibition in Wuhan, Hubei Province, on May 18, 2022 (XINHUA)

China's Fine Traditional Culture Promotion

China has established the Chinese Academy of History, and furthered the utilization and protection of cultural relics and ancient books, as well as expanded the inheritance of intangible cultural heritage.

China boasts **1,557** national intangible cultural heritage items

more than **90,000** officially acknowledged intangible cultural heritage inheritors, including 3,060 for national heritage



China's **42** intangible cultural heritage items were inscribed on UNESCO's list, the most among all countries worldwide

5,058 units of national-level protection have been approved



(Source: Ministry of Culture and Tourism and State Administration of Cultural Relics)



A local opera artist teaches student performers at a training center in Qingxian County, Hebei Province, on August 28, 2022 (XINHUA)



A batik art inheritor learns batik painting from her mother at a studio in Guiyang, Guizhou Province, on August 18, 2022 (XINHUA)



A bronze statue unearthed from the Sanxingdui Ruins in Sichuan Province in June 2022 has been united with a bird-footed part (upper right) excavated 36 years earlier (XINHUA)

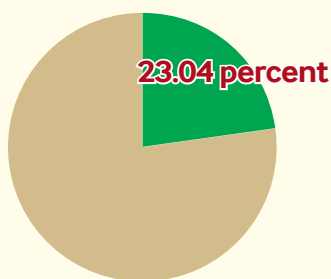
Ecological Progress

Land Greening Campaign

Thanks to China's long-term afforestation efforts, **960 million mu** (64 million ha) of trees have been planted in the country over the past decade. The country's forest coverage rate has now reached **23.04 percent**.



960 million mu



Currently, China's forest can store **9.2 billion tons** of carbon.

The Natural Forest Protection Project covers over **61.91 million mu** (4.12 million ha) of land.

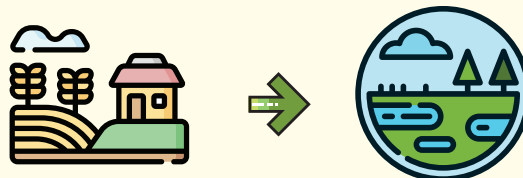
China has turned over **99.39 million mu** (6.62 million ha) of farmland into forests and grasslands.

Key programs such as the Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program and Building Shelterbelt Along Yangtze River have planted **183 million mu** (12.2 million ha) of forest.

The Beijing-Tianjin sandstorm source control project has covered **60.752 million mu** (4.05 million ha) of land.

China has completed a total of **29.72 million mu** (1.98 million ha) of rocky desertification control projects.

It has **85.50 million mu** (5.7 million ha) national reserve forest.



99.39 million mu



Upper: A piece of sandy land in Xinmin Village, Duolun County, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in 2000
Below: The newly afforested land in the same place in Xinmin Village on August 10, 2018 (XINHUA)

Upper: The Dahei Mountain in Gasa Township, Jinghong City, Yunnan Province, in 1995
Below: A newly afforested Dahei Mountain on August 4, 2019 (XINHUA)

By late 2021, Chinese people had planted over 78 billion trees since China launched its nationwide voluntary tree planting campaign 40 years ago. More than 17.5 billion participations have registered in the campaign nationwide.



A volunteer and child water a newly-planted sapling in Huzhou, Zhejiang Province, on March 11, 2020 (XINHUA)



Farmers harvest pomelos at a poverty-relief industrial demonstration zone in Luocheng Mulao Autonomous County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, on November 5, 2019 (XINHUA)

Total output value of China's forestry industry exceeded 8 trillion yuan (\$1.1 trillion). Three pillar industries, namely economic forestry, wood and bamboo processing, as well as ecological tourism and healthcare, boast an output value of over 1 trillion yuan (\$140 billion). A number of new industries such as woody oil plants, forest economy and flower growing have emerged. Afforestation and ecological conservation-related poverty alleviation programs have helped 20 million villagers shake off absolute poverty and increase income. **CI**



A tourist sips tea while appreciating the landscape at a rural restaurant in Taiyang Village, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, on September 24, 2022 (XINHUA)

Biodiversity Protection

China has set up the first batch of five national parks, including the Sanjiangyuan (the Three-River-Source) National Park, the Giant Panda National Park and the Hainan Tropical Rainforest National Park, the China National Botanical Garden, and Wuyishan National Park. Fifteen wild Asian elephants in Yunnan Province migrated northward last year. The number of Asian elephants in the country has increased from around

180 in the 1980s to more than 300 today. Qiandaohu National Forestry Park in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, has 20 tree species and 498 species of wildflowers under national protection. Species and population of rare birds observed in Tiaozini Wetland in Dongtai City, Jiangsu Province, have reached a record high. In Rongcheng, Shandong Province, the number of whooper swans has increased dozens of times. **CI**



A giant panda cub climbs a trunk at the Shenshuping base of the China Conservation and Research Center for Giant Pandas in Wolong National Nature Reserve, Sichuan Province, on April 24, 2022 (XINHUA)



The entrance to the China National Botanical Garden in Beijing on April 18, 2022 (XINHUA)



Asian elephants look for food in Jiangcheng Hani and Yi Autonomous County of Pu'er, Yunnan Province, on August 1, 2022 (XINHUA)

Peaking Carbon Dioxide Emissions by 2030 and Achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2060

China's installed capacity of renewable energy had reached **1 billion kW**.



Its installed capacities of hydropower, wind power, photovoltaic power generation and biomass power generation rank **No. 1** in the world.

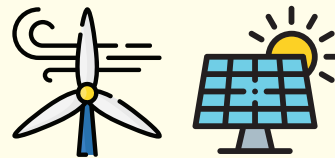


The proportion of clean energy consumption in total energy consumption increased from **14.5 to 25.5 percent**.



The clean and efficient utilization of coal has achieved remarkable results. The ultra-low emissions standard for coal-fired unit

exceeds **1 billion kW**, leading the world in energy efficiency and emission levels.



China's energy consumption intensity has dropped by **26.2 percent**, equivalent to a reduction of **1.4 billion tons** of standard coal and **2.94 billion tons** of carbon dioxide emissions. The reduction in CO₂ emission intensity per unit of GDP exceeds the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions target.



Democratic Political Progress

Democracy is not an ornament to be put on display, but an instrument for addressing the issues that concern the people.

—From Xi's speech at the Central Conference on the Work of People's Congresses on October 13, 2021

Whole-Process People's Democracy

The System of People's Congresses

China has solicited public opinion on draft laws and revisions to laws, creating a regular mechanism.

Public opinion has been solicited on 217 draft laws over the past decade, and more than 3.8 million suggestions have been made by more than 1.2 million people.

Stations collecting legislative opinions

from basic-level areas have increased in terms of number and improved in terms of efficiency.

The number of stations collecting legislative opinions from the basic-level areas has grown to 22. Provincial-level regions and cities with districts have set up more than 5,500 such stations, covering two thirds of provinces nationwide.



Chinese President Xi Jinping visits the Gubei civic center where a consultation meeting on a draft law was held in Changning District of Shanghai on November 2, 2019 (XINHUA)

Local Legislative Outreach Office in Hongqiao Neighborhood, Shanghai

In November 2019, President Xi Jinping visited a local legislative outreach office of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee's Legislative Affairs Commission in Hongqiao neighborhood in Shanghai. During a conversation with Chinese and foreign residents attending a consultation meeting on a draft law, President Xi said,

"We are following a path of socialist political development with Chinese characteristics, and our people's democracy is a whole-process democracy." President Xi reiterated this concept in his speech at the ceremony marking the centenary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in July

2021, emphasizing the need to "develop whole-process people's democracy."

Local legislative outreach offices directly solicit the public's opinions and ideas, which is a tangible manifestation of China's attempts to create new mechanisms of democracy in China and to expand current mechanisms. To meet the requirements set out in the Resolution of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee established four local legislative outreach offices in 2015, including one in Hongqiao neighborhood of Shanghai's Changning District.



The Fifth Session of the 13th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference opens at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on March 4, 2022 (XINHUA)

The System of the Communist Party of China-Led Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation

The system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) is a basic element of China's political framework.

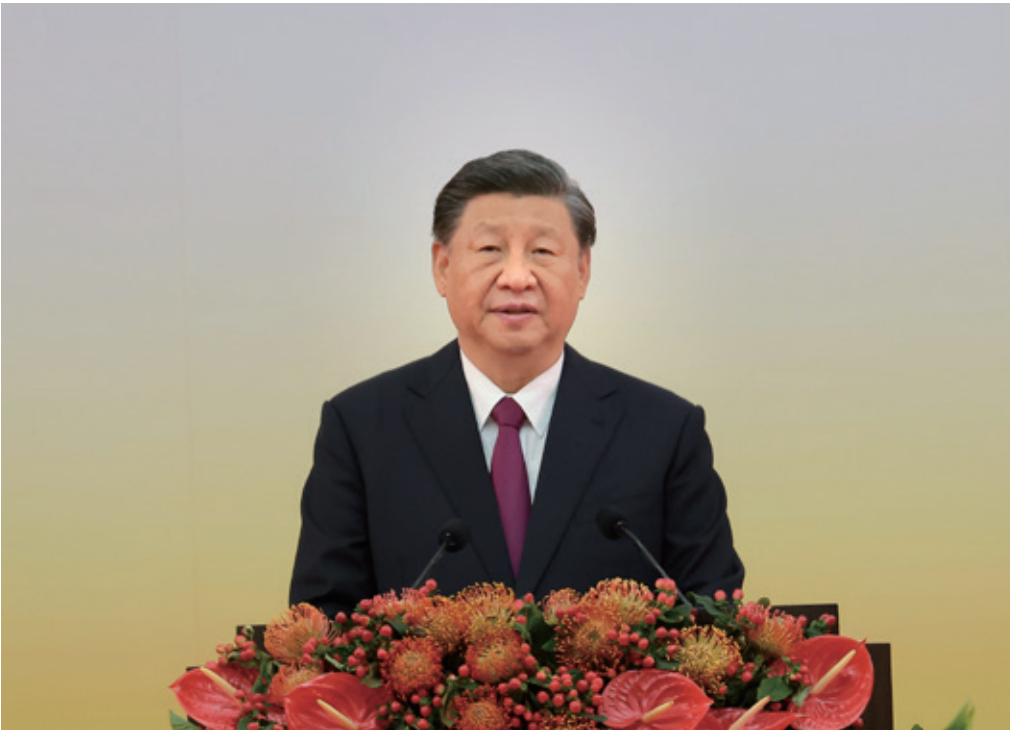
In this system, in addition to the CPC, there are eight other political parties: the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China National Democratic Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the China Zhi Gong Party, the Jiusan Society, and the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League.

The system also includes prominent individuals without affiliation to any of the political parties (hereinafter referred to as "non-affiliates").

Following the principles of long-term coexistence, mutual oversight, sincerity, and sharing the rough times and the smooth, the CPC and the other political parties have created a multiparty cooperation system in which the CPC exercises state power and the other parties participate fully in the administration of state affairs under the leadership of the CPC. **CI**

(Source: *China's Political Party System: Cooperation and Consultation*)

Progress in Practicing “One Country, Two Systems” in Hong Kong and Macao



Chinese President Xi Jinping, also General Secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, attends a meeting celebrating the 25th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland and the inaugural ceremony of the sixth-term government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) and delivers an important speech, at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Center in Hong Kong, south China, July 1, 2022 (XINHUA)

Xi Jinping on the development of Hong Kong

“I have always cared deeply about Hong Kong’s development,” Chinese President Xi Jinping said. On July 1, he addressed a meeting marking the 25th anniversary of Hong Kong’s return to the motherland and the inaugural ceremony of the sixth-term government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR). Xi is also general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission. Edited excerpts of his speeches on this topic since 2017 follow:

One Country, Two Systems, having been tested and proved time and again, meets the fundamental interests of the country and the Chinese nation and those of Hong Kong and Macao.

There is no reason to change such a good system, and it must be adhered to over the long run.

To keep the power to administer the Hong Kong SAR firmly in the hands of patriots is essential for safeguarding the long-term stability and security of Hong Kong. At no time should this principle be allowed to be compromised.

When the young people thrive, Hong Kong thrives. When the young people grow, Hong Kong grows. When there is a future for the young people, there is a future for Hong Kong.

—Excerpts from Xi's speech at a meeting marking the 25th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland and the inaugural ceremony of the sixth-term government of the Hong Kong SAR on July 1, 2022

Since its return, Hong Kong has maintained prosperity and stability. It has kept its distinct features and strengths. Its allure of being a vibrant metropolis where the East meets the West has remained as strong as ever.

—Excerpts from Xi's speech at the Meeting Celebrating the 20th Anniversary of Hong Kong's Return to China and the Inaugural Ceremony of the Fifth-term Government of the Hong Kong SAR on July 1, 2017

One Country, Two Systems is a great Chinese initiative. It offers a new thinking and a new formula to the international community in addressing similar issues. It is another contribution made by the Chinese nation to global peace and development.

—Excerpts from Xi's speech at the Meeting Celebrating the 20th Anniversary of Hong Kong's Return to China and the Inaugural Ceremony of the Fifth-term Government of the Hong Kong SAR on July 1, 2017



Tourists shop at a duty-free shop in Hong Kong's Causeway Bay business district on February 21, 2018 (XINHUA)



Abraham Lam (standing, right), a Hong Kong entrepreneur, talks with staff in the office of his company in Shenzhen's Qianhai, Guangdong Province, on February 14, 2019 (XINHUA)

Connectivity Speeds up Macao's Integration Into Greater Bay Area

At around 8:00 a.m. on workdays, Macao resident Cheong spends less than one minute crossing the border to Zhuhai in neighboring Guangdong Province via the Qingmao Checkpoint, the fifth land port linking the Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR) with the Chinese mainland.

With simplified customs clearance procedures, the port, which was opened in September 2021 and operates round the clock, boasts 50 automated channels inbound for passenger clearance services and 50 automated channels outbound, with two staffed counters operating in each direction.

At almost the same time, Macao resident Ho Kok Tou drives to work at an information technology firm located in Hengqin island of Zhuhai, which is adjacent to Macao.

Currently, over 2,000 vehicles with Macao licenses cross the Hengqin Checkpoint each day thanks to the policy allowing Macao-licensed vehicles crossing the border since the end of 2016.

Since 2017 when the framework agreement on the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area was signed, connectivity has been continuously improved to help Macao better integrate into the country's overall development.

In September last year, the Chinese central authorities issued a plan to build the Guangdong-Macao in-depth cooperation zone in Hengqin, making the island an important new growth point for Macao's economy.

Sheng Li, associate dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Macao, said that infrastructure connectivity, mainly represented by modern comprehensive transport systems, is vital to regional integration and development within the resource-rich Greater Bay Area.

In March 2021, construction was launched to extend Macao's light rail transit line into Hengqin. It is planned to operate as a shuttle between the two sides upon completion scheduled in 2025. Research is also underway to link Macao with Hengqin via water route.

In Hengqin, several bridges and under-sea tunnels are under construction to better link the island with other parts of Zhuhai, particularly its airport.

In the meantime, Macao has also made effort to improve its "soft connectivity" with Guangdong in terms of investment, trade, personnel flow and customs clearance.

A new project has been launched in Hengqin to offer residential and business units as well as supporting facilities to Macao residents, with their education,



Festive installations in celebration of Mid-Autumn Festival, on September 10 this year, are seen in front of the Ruins of the St. Paul's in Macao, south China, on August 21, 2022 (XINHUA)



In front of the Macao Grand Sanba Memorial Archway, the women's group participants are competing in a game to celebrate world tourism day on September 27, 2022 (XINHUA)

medical and community services all connected with those of Macao.

An online platform has also been launched to settle cross-border arbitration cases under the new model of mutual discussion, joint construction, joint administration and shared benefits between arbitration institutions in Macao and Guangdong.

“Connectivity of rules and mechanisms guarantees market integration and efficient flow of other key elements in the Greater Bay Area,” Sheng said. “Macao’s effort to explore the ‘greatest common divisor’ of ‘soft connectivity’ under different systems can provide a useful reference for the linkage of different market mechanisms.”

Ho Iat Seng, Chief Executive of the Macao SAR, said in the policy address for the fiscal year 2022 that the Macao SAR government will speed up drafting major supporting policies for building the cooperation zone in Hengqin, including

special measures to relax market access in the zone, as well as a list of the first batch of authorized items and encouraged industries.

The SAR government will also actively participate in the building of legal system in the cooperation zone, deepening exchanges and cooperation in law and justice with Guangdong, and improving the dispute settlement mechanism, Ho said.

Ip Kuai Peng, pro-rector of the City University of Macao, said building the cooperation zone is the top priority for Macao to participate in the building of the Greater Bay Area and promote connectivity within the area.

Ip said connectivity means improving Macao’s accessibility and promoting institutional innovations so as to facilitate policy coordination and linkage of plans in the fields of law, science and technology, finance, business and people’s livelihood within the Greater Bay Area. **CI**

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)

Party Building in the New Era

In fighting self-indulgence we should focus on overcoming indulgence in pleasure and privileges. Once more we should educate Party members and officials, and guide them in keeping to the “two musts”, in being wholeheartedly devoted to public service and performing their duties with diligence, in upholding political integrity, and in preserving a spirit of high principles and hard work.

—Excerpts from the speech at the conference of the Program of Mass Line Education and Practice held by the CPC Central Committee on June 18, 2013

When I worked in Zhejiang, I defined the Red Boat spirit as a pioneering spirit that creates from nothing, a hard-working spirit that keeps faith and fears no setbacks, and a spirit of service that honors the Party’s commitment to the public good and its loyalty to the people.

—Excerpts from main points of speeches during visits to the site of the First CPC National Congress in Shanghai and the Red Boat on the Nanhu Lake in Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province, on October 31, 2017

The Party has remained committed to integrating efforts to strengthen the Party ideologically with those to bolster self-governance through institutional building.

In recent years, it has launched campaigns for advancing study and implementation of the mass line; for

pushing Party members to be strict with themselves in practicing self-cultivation, exercising power, and maintaining self-discipline and to be earnest in their thinking, work, and behavior; for requiring Party members to study the Party Constitution, Party regulations, and General Secretary Xi Jinping’s major policy addresses and to



Two discipline inspection and supervision officers of Yuanlin Community, Shangrao City, Jiangxi Province (first from left, second from left) exchange their thoughts with Party members on wholesome Party membership on October 29, 2015 (XINHUA)

meet Party standards; for raising awareness of the need to stay true to the Party's founding mission; and for encouraging the study of the Party's history.

Through these efforts, the Party aims to equip its members with its new theories and to turn itself into a learning party. It has worked to educate and guide Party

members and officials, especially leading officials, so that they can keep the roots of their convictions healthy and strong and absorb the mental nutrients they need to maintain the right line in their thinking, and ultimately preserve their political character and the backbone of their identity as communists. **CI**



Party members in Wen'an County, Hebei Province, renews their oath of joining the Party during a Party class activity themed The Three Guidelines for Ethical Behavior and Three Basic Rules of Conduct on June 29, 2015 (XINHUA)



Yang Fengji organizes Party members to carry out the "Two Studies, One Action" learning activity at the village committee meeting in Tianbiao Village, Da'an Town, Baisha Li Autonomous County, Hainan Province on September 28, 2017 (XINHUA)



Tourists visit the Museum of the Communist Party of China to receive Party history education on October 1, 2021 (XINHUA)

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